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ДОКЛАДЫ СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ НА VI
МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ КОНГРЕССЕ АНТРОПОЛогоВ И
ЭТНОГРАФОВ

COMMUNICATIONS DE LA DELEGATION SOVIETIQUE AU VI
CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES
ANTHROPOLOGIQUES ET ETHNOLOGIQUES

О. А. ГАНЦКАЯ, Г. С. МАСЛОВА, Д. В. НАЙДИЧ.

РУССКИЙ ИСТОРИКО-ЭТНОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ
АТЛАС

O. GANTSKAIA, G. MASLOVA, D. NAIDITCH

L'ATLAS D'ETHNOGRAPHIE HISTORIQUE DE LA
RUSSIE



Москва 1960

xGN₃

.16

ДОКЛАДЫ СОВЕТСКОЙ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ НА VI
МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ КОНГРЕССЕ АНТРОПОЛОГОВ И
ЭТНОГРАФОВ

COMMUNICATIONS DE LA DELEGATION SOVIETIQUE AU VI
CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES
ANTHROPOLOGIQUES ET ETHNOLOGIQUES

В. Ю. КРУПЯНСКАЯ, Л. П. ПОТАПОВ, Л. Н. ТЕРЕНТЬЕВА

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЭТНОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО
ИЗУЧЕНИЯ НАРОДОВ СССР. 3 - JUN 13

1963

V. KROUPIANSKAIA, L. POTAPOV, L. TERENTIEVA

PROBLEMES ESSENTIELS DE L'ETUDE
ETHNOGRAPHIQUE DES PEUPLES DE L'URSS

Москва 1960

X-GN 21

.F5

Reprinted for private circulation from
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
Vol. LI, No. 3, April, 1935
PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.



IRAQ

The Field Museum Anthropological Expedition to the Near East, sponsored by Marshall Field, recently concluded an anthropometric survey of the peoples of Iraq, and made similar studies in Persia and the Caucasus Mountains of the U.S.S.R. The leader of the expedition, Henry Field, assistant curator of physical anthropology, began this survey in 1925. He was accompanied on the recent expedition by Richard A. Martin, who, as photographer, took seven thousand photographs, and assisted in the anthropological work.

The main objective was to determine the physical relationships of the ancient and modern inhabitants of the Near East to their contemporaries of Africa, Europe, and Asia. This problem is of great scientific importance, since



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THE STORY OF MAN

By HENRY FIELD

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

THE story of man—past, present and future—concerns every living person. Man's past, however, is a much longer story than the average person appreciates. Many people realize that in order to understand the present and plan intelligently for the future we must have some knowledge of the past. But those same people may turn to ancient Egypt, to Greece and Rome, to William the Conqueror and Alexander the Great, and feel that they are going back to the beginnings of history.

Man's struggles and victories began hundreds of thousands of years before Alexander undertook his brave expeditions—and those struggles were against greater odds, those victories more inspiring, than any man has known since the time that history was first written.

Let us review in outline the main features in the dramatic story of man during the past million years. In passing from the darkness of our knowledge of the first men down to the dawn of history, we are continually aware of the limitations of available information. We owe an eternal debt of gratitude, however, to the scientists who have contributed fragmentary pages to the book of knowledge, which is the story of man.

Who was the first man, and where did he come from? It is difficult to trace the unwritten record of man, since many of the details lie buried in the earth or are lost beyond recall. During the past few centuries it was believed that the world was created in the year 4004 B.C. and that man was the result of special creation. At the close of the first third of the twentieth century scientific

workers have shown absolute proof that hundreds of millions of years passed before any animal that could definitely be recognized as human had evolved upon the earth. Study of both living and fossil forms reveals the fact that a labored evolutionary progress from simple one-celled organisms to many-celled, from fish to amphibians, from reptiles to birds and mammals, was necessary to produce the most advanced form—man.

Branching off from the main primate stock several million years ago, our ancestors possessed many physical characteristics in common with the anthropoid apes. As time passed, the gap between the two branches grew ever wider. We do not know just when or where the first humans evolved, but the evidence that man did develop in such a manner is undeniable, and gradually the facts are being pieced together to form an increasingly clear picture.

On the northern border of Europe—in England—and on the eastern fringe of Asia—near Peiping—the earliest traces of man have been found. Primitive evidence has also been unearthed in Africa; so that even hundreds of thousands of years ago mankind had spread far and wide. The data, consisting of fragmentary human remains, stone tools, animal bones and the charcoal of hearth fires, are still too few to draw any but the crudest picture of the earliest members of the human race. There is abundant evidence of man's existence a quarter of a million years ago, however, in western Europe. The climate was mild. The elephant, rhinoceros and hippopotamus were the dominant forms of



PAINTED POTTERY FROM JEMDET NASR, IRAQ

HENRY FIELD and RICHARD A. MARTIN

[Reprinted from the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY, Vol. XXXIX (1935), No. 3]

X- GN 2/

.F5

(Reprinted from The Open Court, January 1936)



RACIAL TYPES FROM SOUTH ARABIA

BY HENRY FIELD

Assistant Curator, Field Museum of Natural History.

THE PHYSICAL characters of the South Arabs reveal the fact that they are remarkably different from the northern Arabs. Extremely round-headed, the South Arab has a small brain capacity; his hair is fuzzy and on face and body may be almost absent. The skin color is often dark and swarthy.

The North Arab, on the other hand, is long-headed, of lighter complexion and possesses dark brown hair with low waves. The great desert of Rub'al Khali serves as a formidable geographic barrier to prevent migrations. Between the North and the South Arab there has thus been little racial admixture in recent times.

Racial affinities of the South Arab lie in northeast Africa; a Negroid strain occurs in the belt from Africa through South Arabia to Melanesia, including the Dravidians of southern India. Inferences of these relationships may be drawn from photographs of racial types in South Arabia. Several years ago Mr. A. R. M. Rickards journeyed to Nisab, one of the larger Aulaqi towns, and along the Wadi Beihan, taking a number of photographs of the people he encountered. Through his general coöperation a series of his pictures illustrates these brief notes.¹ The photographs of the men from Dhufar and the Wadi Beihan show remarkable variations in physical type. Differences between the inhabitants of North and South Arabia can readily be seen when these photographs are compared to those of the Arabs and Beduins of Iraq.² Bertram Thomas has measured and photographed a small number of South Arab tribesmen.³ In the near future we can expect to see the publica-

¹ For further details see "The Ancient and Modern Inhabitants of Arabia," *The Open Court*, Vol. XLIV, No. 919, December, 1932, pp. 847-871.

² See "Arabs of Central Iraq, their History, Ethnology and Physical Characters," *Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Anthr. Mem.*, Vol. IV, Chicago, 1935.

³ See *Arabia Felix*, New York, 1932. Especially Appendix I, "The Racial Characters of the Southern Arabs" by Sir Arthur Keith and W. M. Krogman; also other publications by Thomas.

X- GN21

.F5



10
8
46

#7

Field, Henry

1936. The Arabs of Iraq

Am. J. Phys. Anthropol., v. 21, no. 1, Jan.-Mar.

Physical anthropology

Homo, Arabs

Arabs { racial position
physical characteristics

THE WISTAR INSTITUTE PRESS
Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

X- GN21

.F5

Reprinted for private circulation from
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
Vol. LV, No. 3, July, 1938
PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.



U.S.S.R.

North Caucasus

According to a recent survey the oldest excavated gold objects from this region are the ornaments and vessels, now in the Hermitage Museum, found in 1897 in a tumulus near Malkop (Koban region) dated to the latter part of the third millennium B.C. Fourteen sites excavated between 1869 and 1907 yielded gold objects from the third and second millenniums B.C. All except one northern site are located within the Malkop region. Toward the end of the second millennium B.C. gold disappears in North Caucasian burials. It has not been found in contemporaneous or earlier sites farther east. The North Caucasian Bronze Age, dated to the end of the second and the beginning of the first millennium B.C., is represented by many sites of Koban culture in North Ossetia and generally in the mountainous regions of the North Caucasus. With the exception of a very few gold spiral rings from Ossetia, gold objects were not found at Koban culture sites.

The "Scythian epoch" (last six or seven centuries B.C.) is very rich in gold.

X- GN 2/

.F5

Reprinted for private circulation from
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
Vol. LVI, No. 1, January, 1939

PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.



HENRY FIELD

X- GN 21

,F5

#10

Archaeology in the Ukraine U.S.S.R.

BY

HENRY FIELD AND EUGENE PROSTOV

X-6N.21

.55

THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERS OF THE MODERN INHABITANTS OF IRAN



BY
DR. HENRY FIELD

(Reprinted from "The Asiatic Review," July, 1939)



"THE ASIATIC REVIEW"
3, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1
1939

A.R.R.

X- GN 21

.F5

Reprinted for private circulation from
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
Vol. LVI, No. 3, July, 1939
PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.



THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE ARCHEOLOGICAL REPORT
U.S.S.R.

X-GN21 1

.F5

THE IRANIAN PLATEAU RACE

By HENRY FIELD

Reprinted from **ASIA** April 1940

X-GN21

.F5

#14

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN THE U.S.S.R., 1938-1939



BY

HENRY FIELD AND EUGENE PROSTOV

Reprinted from AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST, Vol. 42, No. 2,
April-June, 1940

X- GN 2/

, F5

#15

U.S.S.R.

AN EXCERPT FROM THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE ARCHEOLOGICAL
REPORT ON THE NEAR EAST



HENRY FIELD AND EUGENE PROSTOV

Reprinted for private circulation from
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
Vol. LVII, No. 2, April 1940

PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

X-GN21

F5



Field, Henry

1940. The "Mongoloid Spot" in Turkey and Iraq.

Am. J. Phys. Anthrop., v. 27, no. 1, June 29.

Physical anthropology

Homo

Genetics

PRESS OF
THE WISTAR INSTITUTE
OF ANATOMY AND BIOLOGY
PHILADELPHIA

X- GN 2/

F₅

#17

U.S.S.R.

EXCERPT FROM THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE ARCHEOLOGICAL
REPORT ON THE NEAR EAST



HENRY FIELD AND EUGENE PROSTOV

Reprinted for private circulation from
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
Vol. LVII, No. 3, July 1940

PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

X-GN 2/
.F5

#18

LIST OF DOCUMENTS MICROFILMED, 1941--1948

by

HENRY FIELD

Introduction. -- The following articles have been placed on microfilm in the American Documentation Institute (ADI), 1719 N Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., where microfilm or photostat copies may be purchased. This material consists of the following:

- (a) Original contributions.
- (b) Articles, Statistical Tables, and photographs supplementing published materials.

Since publication costs have increased to such an extent during the past decade, I decided to place on microfilm in ADI all raw data of anthropometric statistics, supplementary photographs, and some original texts of Russian articles published. In this way the material (3970 pages) is available as microfilm or photostat copies.

I have prepared the following list of microfilmed material in ADI, which supplements my anthropogeographical studies of Southwestern Asia, begun in 1925. In addition, articles on Soviet archeology have been included. The Russian publications have been presented to the Peabody Museum at Harvard.

For convenience, the material has been arranged in the following groups: Southwestern Asia, USSR, Europe, China, Caribbean, South America and Miscellanea.

My gratitude must be expressed to Mr. Watson Davis, Director of Science Service in Washington, and long-time exponent of microfilming and to Mr. H. L. Flemer, Bibliofilm Service, Room 1543, South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., who supervised the microfilming for the American Documentation Institute.

The reader is also referred to my "Bibliografia" in Boletín Bibliografía de Antropología Americana, vol. 9, pp. 325-333, 1946, printed in Mexico City, 1947.

2713 Dumbarton Avenue, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

May 11, 1949

With the compliments of Henry Field.

NOTES ON MEDICINAL PLANTS
X-GN 21 USED IN TEPOZTLAN,
F5 MORELOS, MEX.¹

By HENRY FIELD
(United States)

Sumario

El autor nos presenta una interesante lista de plantas medicinales utilizadas en la farmacopea indígena de Tepoztlán, Estado de Morelos (México); los datos fueron recogidos por el Dr. Field, gracias a la información de una curandera de dicha localidad llamada María de Jesús de Ayala. La lista comprende 36 referencias, cada una de las cuales especifica el nombre en castellano, el nombre en náhuatl, el nombre científico, cuando es posible, la enfermedad para que se usa, su preparación y prescripción. Esta aportación es complemento de la lista que el Dr. Redfield, bien conocido por sus valiosos trabajos etnográficos en Tepoztlán, publicó en 1928 con el título de "Remedial Plants of Tepoztlán. A Mexican Folk Herbal".

Introduction

In order to complement and supplement the ethnobotanical notes published by Redfield² and because I had collected similar data³ in Iran and Iraq, the following notes were obtained from the leading *curandera* of Tepoztlán, María de Jesús de Ayala, to whom patients also come from the outlying *barrios* and neighboring villages. María, who is about sixty-five years old, lives in a single-room adobe house, about 20 × 15 feet. Just inside the door stands a cane bed which is used for patients, guests or sleeping. Another similar bed faces the door. A third is pushed against the wall to the right of the entrance. From the ceiling hang dried herbs used in her medicine. On the floor

¹ This list was very kindly checked in part by Dr. Faustino Miranda and Dr. Maximino Martínez in the Instituto de Biología, Lago de Chapultepec, México City. For special references see Maximino Martínez, "Las plantas Medicinales de México": Luis G. Cabrera, "Plantas curativas de México", Third ed., México, 1945; and Pío Arias Carvajal, "Plantas que curan y plantas que matan", México. For general botanical references to Tepoztlán see Débora Ramírez Cantú, "Notas generales sobre la vegetación de la Sierra de Tepoztlán, Mor. I" presented in 1944 as a thesis to the Departamento de Biología, Universidad Nacional de México, and "Algunas plantas notables de Tepoztlán, Mor.", *Anales del Instituto de Biología*, 1945, vol. 16, N° 2, pp. 353-357.

² Robert Redfield, "Remedial Plants of Tepoztlán: A Mexican Folk Herbal", *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences*, April 19, 1928, vol. 18, N° 8, pp. 216-226.

³ David Hooper and Henry Field, *Useful Plants and Drugs of Iran and Iraq*, Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series, 1937, vol. 9, N° 3, pp. 71-241.

~~X-511 21~~

X-GN 21

. M 7

ELIO MODIGLIANI

#20

LA DONNA NIAS

NELLA FAMIGLIA E NELLA SOCIETÀ

Dalla NUOVA ANTOLOGIA, Vol. XXIII, Serie III
(Fascicolo del 1° Settembre 1889)

ROMA

TIPOGRAFIA DELLA CAMERA DEI DEPUTATI
(STABILIMENTI DEL FIBRENO)

1889

X-GN 21

.M 7

Dott. ELIO MODIGLIANI

21

TRA IL LAGO DI TOBA

E

BANDAR PULO

LETTERA AL PROF. ARTURO ISSEL

con una Carta originale del viaggio.



ROMA

PRESSO LA SOCIETÀ GEOGRAFICA ITALIANA
Via del Collegio Romano, 26.

1891

1-51121.117

#22

FRA

BATAACCHI INDIPENDENTI

VIAGGIO

DI

ELIO MODIGLIANI

PUBBLICATO A CURA

DELLA SOCIETÀ GEOGRAFICA ITALIANA

IN OCCASIONE

DEL

PRIMO CONGRESSO GEOGRAFICO

ITALIANO

Seconda edizione



ROMA

DELLA SOCIETÀ GEOGRAFICA ITALIANA

1892

X-GN 21

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#23

E. MODIGLIANI

MATERIALE
PER LO STUDIO DELL'ISOLA SIPÒRA
(MENTAWÈI)

(CON UNA TAVOLA E 13 FIGURE)



ROMA

PRESSO LA SOCIETÀ GEOGRAFICA ITALIANA
Via del Plebiscito, 102.

—
1898.

X-GN 21

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#24

ELIO MODIGLIANI

PICCOLO CONTRIBUTO

ALLA CONOSCENZA

DEI

CANTI POPOLARI MALESI

X-GN 21

. m 7

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ELIO MODIGLIANI

COMMEMORAZIONE

[1]

PAOLO MANTEGAZZA

Estratto dall'*Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia*

Vol. XL, fasc. 3.^o-4.^o — 1910



FIRENZE

TIPOGRAFIA DI MARIANO RICCI
Via San Gallo, N. 31.

—
1911

X-GN 21 !

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ELIO MODIGLIANI

IL TATUAGGIO DEGLI INDIGENI DELL' ISOLA SIPORA

ARCIPELAGO MENTAVEI

Estratto dall'*Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia*

Vol. XL, fasc. 3.^o-4.^o — 1910



FIRENZE
TIPOGRAFIA DI MARIANO RICCI
Via San Gallo, N. 31.

—
1911

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E. MODIGLIANI

INDAGINI SU ALTRE GROTTA

DEI PRESSI DI TOIRANO

(LIGURIA)

Estratto dall'*Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia*

Vol. XLIV Fasc. 1.^a — 1914.



FIRENZE

TIPOGRAFIA DI M. RICCI

Via San Gallo, N. 81

1914

X-GN 21

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28

E. MODIGLIANI

L'opera del Comitato per le Ricerche
di Paleontologia umana in Italia
nell'anno 1913

Estratto dall'*Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia*
Vol. XLIV, Fasc. 1.^o — 1914.



FIRENZE
TIPOGRAFIA DI M. RICCI
Via San Gallo, N. 31
—
1914

MODIGLIANI. — L'opera del Comitato nel 1914.

Il primo anno di vita del nostro Comitato fu un periodo di orientamento e di prova. Nel 1914, trovata ormai la nostra via, abbiamo potuto seguire un deliberato programma meglio diretto ai fini che ci siamo imposti.

E cioè da una parte si sono aggrediti problemi fondamentali della cronologia quaternaria — come quello della successione della industria di tipo mousteriano alla *facies* a manufatti amigdaloidi — e l'altro della fauna che al mousteriano si accompagna in Italia; ed a tale scopo abbiamo portato le ricerche sui terrazzi umbri del Tevere ed a Scalea, ossia in località che per molti indizi sembravano adatte a risolvere tali questioni.

Dall'altra parte abbiamo voluto rendere più sistematica l'esplorazione delle grotte italiane non disperdendo le nostre forze più qua o più là, ma concentrandole su una serie di caverne d'una stessa regione; per modo da controllare i risultati d'una ricerca con quelli di depositi similari e prossimi e — una volta trovati in questa grotta i depositi pleistocenici — da aumentare notevolmente la probabilità di reperti relativi all'uomo fossile, che sono quelli che più c'interessano. La serie di grotte su cui fermammo la nostra scelta fu quella delle Alpi Apuane e più specialmente del loro versante versiliese: ne esplorammo moltissime e l'esplorazione fu come vedremo proficua.

M 7

#30

E. MODIGLIANI

APPUNTI ETNOLOGICI SU SIPORA

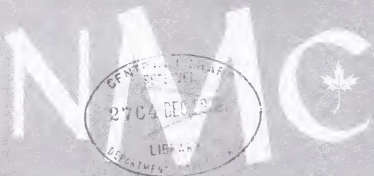
(ARCIPELAGO MENTAWAI)

X-GN37

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Copy 1952



The National Museum of Canada #31 *1910 to 1960*

Loris S. Russell

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

OTTAWA

1961

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BD 444. B36

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA, 1917-37

by HENRY FIELD and EUGENE PROSTOV

McCray